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receive free pratique. These regulations shall apply to vessels which have not sailed from Bombay, but have held communication with vessels from that port.

The Government of Bombay has, furthermore, ordered that persons from Bombay and Karachi who shall land at Aden shall be subject to ten days' quarantine, dating from the time of their departure from Bombay.

By proclamation of the Government, dated February 16, all persons living in the Presidency of Bombay or in Sino, or temporarily residing in either locality, who intend making the pilgrimage and have come to Bombay or to Sino for that purpose, are forbidden to take ship for the Hedjaz from any British port. Persons temporarily sojourning in Bombay or Sino shall be under sanitary supervision, and at the conclusion of their stay shall be returned to their homes at the expense of the state.

HAMBURG.—The senate, under date of March 3, made proclamation to the effect that the prohibition against certain merchandise from ports declared to be infected with plague applies to such merchandise arriving from European seaports, and that exceptions can be made only by authority of the imperial chancellor. The Hamburg authorities are also informed that vessels from European ports shall be subject to strict observation.

FRANCE.—By decree of the President of the Republic dated March 9 the regulations previously formulated are amended as follows:

Article 1. Until further notice importation into France and Algeria is prohibited for rags and woolen articles (carpets excepted), wash clothing in use or not in use, portions of clothing, personal clothing in use or not in use, bedding in use or not in use, manufactured leather, fresh skins, fresh animal refuse, claws, and hoofs, whether such articles come directly or indirectly from a port in which plague is declared present.

Art. 2. Transportation of articles mentioned in article 1 through France or Algeria is prohibited if said articles must be unshipped or handled.

Art. 3. The prohibition against bed clothing and body linen is removed when such articles are carried by the passengers for their own personal use. Said articles may be admitted after disinfection.

Art. 4. Old or new carpets may be admitted into France or Algeria only after disinfection.

Art. 5. From the date of the publication of this decree vessels which arrive from a plague-infected port or which carry carpets which have come, directly or indirectly, from a plague-infected port, shall be admitted only to the following-named ports in France or Algeria: Marseilles, Algiers, Panillac, St. Nazaire, Havre, and Dunkirk.

Art. 6. Coolies who carry any of the articles named in articles 1 and 4, and who came from a port of the Indian Ocean, from Markat, or from ports of the Persian Gulf as far as Cape Comorin, must carry a visé from a French consul.

Art. 7. The decrees of February 19 and 27 are hereby suspended.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

April 10: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended April 8 there were in that city 20 deaths from yellow fever, with 80 new cases, and 230 new cases of smallpox, with 28 deaths.

April 7: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended April 3 there were in that city no new cases and no deaths from yellow fever, and 85 cases and 25 deaths from smallpox.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, April 10, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that yellow fever is slowly increasing here, particularly among Spanish soldiers. Although smallpox has diminished very much, there were a few more deaths from it

last week than the week before (28 against 21), and nearly all of them among poor country people, a large proportion being unprotected negroes and mulattoes driven into the city by the exigencies of the war.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended April 8 there were 270 deaths in all in the city, 20 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 80 new cases; 28 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 230 new cases; 11 were caused by enteric fever, 6 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 25 by dysentery, 25 by enteritis, 2 by diphtheria, 1 by glanders, 4 by pneumonia, and 32 by tuberculosis. Seventeen of the deaths caused by yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and the remaining 3 were among civilians. Twenty-six of the deaths from smallpox were among civilians and 2 were among Spanish soldiers.

The weather continues fine and not particularly warm.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 15, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended March 13, 1897. There were 6 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 2; 5 from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; 10 from beriberi, a decrease of 1; 44 from tuberculosis, an increase of 11, and 295 from all causes, an increase of 19. In all the infectious diseases there was a decrease in the number of deaths, but the total from all causes shows an increase of 19, due to the great number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, caused, perhaps, by the sudden changes in temperature, and the excessively moist atmosphere.

Yellow fever.—This disease need cause no more apprehension, as the time for an epidemic has passed.

Smallpox.—Only an occasional case occurs.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: March 9, steamship *Sydenham*, British, for Ship Island, Miss. March 11, steamship *Rosemorran*, British, for Hampton Roads, Va. March 12, steamship *Ethelreda*, British, for Baltimore, Md.; steamship *Salerno*, German, for New York, N. Y., and steamship *Lord Kelvin*, British, for Mobile, Ala. March 13, steamship *Galileo*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y., and steamship *Mexican Prince*, British, Santos to New York, N. Y. March 15, steamship *Lundy*, British, for Fernandina, Fla.; steamship *County Down*, British, for Pensacola, Fla., and steamship *Corrientes*, French, for New Orleans, from Santos.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

INDIA.

Remarks on the official summary of deaths and births in the city of Bombay for the week ended March 9, 1897.

BOMBAY, *March 12, 1897.*

SIR: The constantly decreasing mortality from week to week leads all to hope that we have seen the worst of the plague in Bombay. It is to